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iness". The plodding layman may be pardoned if he sometimes loses contact with the rapidly moving "judicial front" in the matter of legal definitions.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT—TRAVELING MAN.—Decedent, employed by defendant to travel about soliciting business, finished his work for the week on Saturday. On Sunday morning in endeavoring to reach his home by crossing a river in a skiff, the railroad being flooded, he was drowned. In proceedings for compensation under the statute, *held*, claimants, decedent's dependents, were entitled to recover, death having come to decedent by accident "arising out of and in the course of employment." *State v. District Court* (Minn., 1918), 169 N. W. 274.

Many times have questions arisen as to whether injuries received on the way to or from work were such as to come within the above quoted provision of Workmen's Compensation Acts. Generally such injuries have not been considered to have arisen in the course of the employment. It is in each case a question of fact as to when the employee enters upon or leaves his employment. *Hills v. Blair*, 182 Mich. 20, 26. The right to compensation is not limited to those situations in which the injury was received while the employee was actually doing his work. As said by one court, "The employment is not limited by the exact time when the workman reaches the scene of his labor and begins it, nor when he ceases, but includes a reasonable time, space, and opportunity before and after, while he is at or near his place of employment." *Hills v. Blair*, *supra*. In this connection the fact as to the injury being received while on or off the employer's premises has been deemed of weighty though not controlling importance. See *Hoskins v. Lancaster*, 3 B. W. C. C. 476; *Sundine's Case*, 218 Mass. 1; *Stacy's Case*, 225 Mass. 174; *Ocean Acc. etc. Co. v. Industrial Acc. Co.*, 173 Cal. 313; *Hornburg v. Morris*, 163 Wis. 31. In the case of commercial travelers there are strong reasons for deeming them in the course of their employment from the time they leave home in the morning, until they return in the evening, for they are hired to travel. The principal case is in accord with *Dickinson v. Barnak* (C. A.) 124, *The Law Times* 403 (1908). Cf. *Donahue's Case*, 226 Mass. 595; *Hopkins v. Michigan Sugar Co.*, 184 Mich. 87. Of course if the commercial traveler has abandoned his employer's business and is on an enterprise of his own there should be no recovery. In the principal case decedent was not engaged in any project of a personal nature other than the effort to complete a journey undertaken in the furtherance of his master's business.